

the town voted, March 15, 1826, "that Joseph Walker, Robert Davis, and Jeremiah Pecker be a committee to sell all the parsonage and school lands, and invest the proceeds to constitute a permanent fund, the income from which shall be applied for the purposes for which said lands were reserved." They were accordingly disposed of at public auction from the steps of the Washington hotel, April 22, of that year, in six parcels, for the sum of one thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars. The names of the purchasers of the different lots were as follows: Land on Little Pond road, Isaac Hill. Land on Little Pond hill, a portion of which is now the home of the Snow Shoe club, Henry Chandler and Henry Martin. Land at Old Fort, a part to Enoch Coffin and a part to Abiel Walker. The Emendation lot, on Contoocook plains, to Abiel and Henry Rolfe. The interval on the east side of the river, to Josiah Fernald. The lot on Beaver Meadow, where now the cozy house of the Golf club stands sequestered, to Richard H. Ayer. The proceeds of this sale constituted the original school fund. The parsonage lots were disposed of at the same sale for five thousand three hundred thirty-five dollars and fifty-one cents. The town further voted at its next meeting that "the above funds remain for the year ensuing as they now are," probably in interest-bearing notes given by the purchasers.

The annual appropriation for schools was one thousand two hundred dollars each year from 1818 to 1820, inclusive, and one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars from 1821 to 1829.

The first school report to be printed covered the school year ending March 14, 1827. It was prepared by Reverend N. W. Williams, of the school board, and printed by George Hough. It appears from this report that schools had been kept in each of the twenty districts, in the winter of 1826-'27, sixteen of which had been under the direction of male teachers, and the other four conducted by females. The whole number of pupils was nearly seven hundred.

The committee, during the next few years, constantly urge the introduction of cast-iron stoves for warming, in place of the huge fireplaces still in use in more than half of the districts, and say further, in doleful strain, "the most of the schoolhouses are out of repair and wholly inadequate to the purpose for which they are intended. Broken windows are of common occurrence in all of the buildings, and in one district, where the people are to be commended for their enterprise and good economy in their ordinary concerns, nothing worthy the name of schoolhouse is to be found." Hope is expressed that the time is not distant when a convenient brick house, warmed with a stove, will be found in every district in town.

The legislature, in June, 1821, imposed an annual tax on the

several banks in the state, of one half of one per cent. on their capital stock, to create a literary fund for the purpose of establishing another college, its intended location to be at the capital or near the center of the state. In 1828 the sum so raised by the accumulation of principal and interest, amounted to more than fifty thousand dollars; and, "other views prevailing," the legislature directed the whole sum to be distributed among the several towns in the proportion of each town's share of the state tax. Concord's share in the distribution of this fund was about eight hundred dollars. The annual tax was continued, as before, to provide a fund for the support of the public schools, to be divided annually among the towns in the same manner. Of the first-mentioned sum the principal was to be invested by the towns, and only the interest used each year.

In 1830 the whole number of pupils was nine hundred and seventy-one, with an average attendance of six hundred and seventy-seven. The cost per pupil, based upon the latter number, was about two dollars each, and the whole cost of the schools, including the contribution from the literary fund, about one thousand four hundred dollars. The Concord Female Charitable society maintained a Sabbath school in the locality then known as the "New Colony," a small settlement near the upper end of Franklin street, in the years 1830-'31, and in the latter year kept a charity day school for twenty-five weeks, with an attendance of between twenty and thirty children. Miss Elizabeth McFarland and Miss Susan Dow were the teachers.

Three new schoolhouses were built in 1834 on the east side of the river—one in the East village (district No. 12), on the present site of the store and post-office, near the engine house, of brick; a second in district No. 21 (a new district formed by a division of No. 13), on the "Mountain," about half way between the church and North Concord, on the road to Canterbury; and the third at Sewall's falls. The whole number of pupils this year reached one thousand and three, with an average attendance of seven hundred and twenty-nine. The committee express much regret that the standard of education is so low. "Very few are pursuing the higher branches of an English education, and many have a very indifferent knowledge of the common branches. As to grammar, very few understand it, and there is a general repugnance to the study." In alluding to the causes for this deficiency the committee specify the shortness of some of the schools, only nine weeks during the year, cold, smoky, crowded, and in every way inconvenient schoolhouses, and a lack of skill on the part of many of the teachers.

The old building which stood opposite the Old Fort cemetery in

the East village, and had been used for the school for nearly forty years, with its old and worn benches black with age, on the completion of the new building was sold, moved to the foot of the hill and to the opposite side of the road, where it became a part of the dwelling-house now known as the J. T. Clough place. For two generations, at least, it had sheltered the young people of East Concord while literally climbing up the hill of science and solving those problems which will always perplex the young. When burials were taking place in the cemetery opposite, a number of the larger boys were permitted to go out and care for the horses of the mourners during the ceremonies of interment. This was considered a special privilege, and there was never a lack of pupils to render this kindly service, as it offered a little respite from the stern discipline of the school-room.

Long-needed repairs were made to the schoolhouse in district No. 8, at Millville, in 1835, and a new schoolhouse was built on the road across the "Dark Plains" leading to Loudon, the "Old Red Schoolhouse," a landmark which older citizens well remember. The West Parish, too, built a new house on "the north side of the road leading from Brown's Tavern in Concord to Hopkinton," the lot containing nine square rods. In 1837 a new building of brick was erected in the Oak Hill district. John Potter, when a boy of ten years, went with a team to Portsmouth for the lime to make the mortar with which the bricks were laid. "One of the best teachers to whom I ever went to school," said he, "was True Brown of Loudon, who taught in this district between 1836 and 1840."

The schoolhouse on Brown's hill, Fisherville, having been abandoned in 1836, a new one of one story was built in the Boscawen district near the present Congregational church the same year, but a few years later it was removed to Queen street, a few rods west of Main street. Here, in 1844, one Richard Morgan held sway, and D. Arthur Brown, the historian of Penacook, certifies to the skill with which discipline was enforced by means of a persuasive instrument of oak two feet in length and of liberal dimensions in width and thickness.

It was some years before another schoolhouse was built on the Concord side of the river, but schools were kept in private houses. Henry Rolfe kept school for a time in his house, and William P. Chandler also kept school in the old Chandler house, still standing, in 1840.

By the census of 1840, the number of school children was reported to be one thousand four hundred and eighty, but the actual number attending school was a little less than one thousand, or, to be exact, five hundred and eighty-four boys and three hundred and eighty

girls, a total of nine hundred and sixty-four. The cost of the schools was two thousand and seventy dollars, or a little more than two dollars per pupil. Four schools were kept in district No. 10, two in the "Old Bell," which had been thoroughly repaired during the year, the third in the town hall, and a fourth in the basement of the Old South church, which at that time was located on the southwest corner of Main and Pleasant streets, the site now occupied by the Aquilla building. One of the most popular teachers in the latter building a little later was Miss Mary J. Bailey, from Groton, Vt., who afterward married Lewis Tower, and died in this city in 1854. Two schools were kept in district No. 9, at the South end, and two in No. 11, at the North end. In addition to these, no less than four private schools were held in the main village. The schools were kept, on an average, twenty weeks during the year, in twenty districts.

The first attempt to establish a high school was made in 1842. The voters of districts numbers 9, 10, and 11 were requested to meet in the court house, May 28, to consider the expediency of dividing the districts and establishing a high school. The call was signed by Theodore French, Benjamin Rolfe, Moses H. Clough, John C. Ordway, and Hazen Walker, prudential committee of said districts. This meeting and one or two adjournments thereof were largely attended, and committees appointed, one of which was to secure additional legislation if such should be required. The proposition met with very general favor, but was not immediately successful.

A new school building, which, the committee say, does honor to the liberality of the inhabitants, was completed in district No. 3, at the West village, in the fall of 1843. It was built upon the lot now owned and occupied by Harrison Partridge, on the east side of the main street. John Jarvis was the first teacher in the new building. This school was at one time during the school year entirely suspended on account of almost universal sickness among the pupils. Dr. Bouton says, "The number of deaths in town was one hundred and thirteen, a larger number than ever occurred in a year before, of which fifty were children under ten years of age, who died mostly of inflammation of the bowels, a disease which prevailed very extensively."

The whole number of pupils in town in 1843 was one thousand one hundred and sixty-five. Summer schools were maintained in twenty-one of the twenty-five districts. The length of terms averaged about eleven weeks, but were too short in some of the districts to be of much benefit. No. 1 had only three weeks of school; No. 2, four weeks; No. 13, five weeks; No. 20, twenty-eight days; and No. 23, only fifteen days. Districts Nos. 12 and 19 had one school

together, kept by Ann Moulton. Seven private schools, besides the academy, were kept in the center of the town during the year. The committee report of the schools in district No. 10: "The school comprising the older scholars has hitherto been found difficult to govern and almost impossible to interest in study. Term after term has passed with little, if any, visible improvement, but the past winter the school has been under the direction of Josiah Stevens, Jr., and the government of the school has been excellent. This has been secured without resorting to the rod, and great improvement has been made in all the branches taught in the school. The term closed with an exhibition highly creditable to the instructors and scholars. Prizes were given to eight scholars for excellent reading."

In August, 1844, district No. 9—in consequence of the growth of the town in that direction by the opening of the railroad to Boston in 1842, the beginning of extensions northward, and the rapid increase in population, and consequent need of increased school accommodations—purchased of William M. and Elvira Carter, a half acre lot, on the corner of State and West streets, and erected thereon a new two-story wooden school building. The latter contained two rooms on the first floor, with an unfinished hall above, but a few years later, in 1847, the hall was finished and occupied thereafter by a grammar school. The old brick building near Main street was sold in January, 1845, to Benjamin Rolfe, and converted into a dwelling-house, for which purpose it is still used. Among the prominent teachers in the latter school may be mentioned Peabody A. Morse, Jonas D. Sleeper, Doctors William H. Smart and A. H. Robinson, and Sidney Webster, who was private secretary to President Pierce during the presidential term of the latter, and afterward a distinguished lawyer in New York. The same year, district No. 11, to relieve a similar pressure at the North end, purchased the old Quaker meeting-house, removing it to the lot on the corner of State and Church streets, in the rear of the brick building, where another school-room was fitted up for the younger children.

Prosaic school-days were greatly enlivened in the late forties with highly enjoyable social festivities. As early as 1844, school picnics came to be a feature of the summer school, and were hailed with delight. These were generally held at "Paradise," a beautiful grove of old-growth pines on the east side of the road opposite Blossom hill,—a lovely spot from which was had a charming view of the broad meadows to the east, the meandering river with its fringe of alders, and the sandy bluffs and wooded hills beyond. An afternoon in this beautiful park was a great delight to the young, and seemed almost a foretaste of that real paradise toward which, as the shadows

lengthen, we shall all some day turn with wistful eyes and longing hearts. Later in the decade, sleighrides became a joyous feature of the winter terms. Along in January, when winter was at its height, when the great white moon "tipped with silver" all the landscape, and the sleighing was at its best,—the great boat-shaped six-horse sleigh, well supplied with warm fur robes, was brought whirling around before the schoolhouse door with a flourish, and quickly filled with smiling boys and girls packed closely together, with a row of the smaller boys clinging to the sides of the barge "like icicles depending from overhanging eaves." These excursions were generally made to Fisherville, Loudon, and other nearby towns. The first was always a favorite resort, and the old Washington House, and what is now Bonney's, were long famous hostelrys. The start was usually made in the middle of the afternoon, giving time at Fisherville for a visit to the cotton mills, by the boys and girls, hand in hand, and then a return to the hotel for supper. The bill of fare was sumptuous for those days,—oyster stews, great, bountiful plates of snowy-like cream toast, Shaker apple sauce, pies of many kinds (for New Hampshire was even then within the "pie-belt"), large, flaky cubes of sponge cake, coffee *ad libitum*, and a dessert of nuts and raisins. How the landlords could ever make themselves whole with such a "spread" before hungry boys, for a "quarter," must ever remain one of the unsolved mysteries. The evening was given up to games and sometimes dancing in the little hall over the sheds; but the ride homeward in the still hours of the early morning was the sweetest time of all. The old greybeard in buffalo coat, standing alone on the driver's box, complaining bitterly of the cold, cracked the whip to speed his shivering horses, wildly swinging his arms to warm his icy fingers, but down in that cozy sleigh-nest the air seemed as balmy as in June, while a gentle stillness reigned, save when a burst of song was heard, and a sweet peace prevailed, akin to that which passeth understanding.

How lasting are the impressions of youth. Fifty years have passed since then, and still, in quiet hours, with dreamy, half-closed eyes, one hears again the soft music of the sleigh-bells, the song and shout and laughter of merry voices, feels the warm breath upon his cheek and the soft clasp of a loving hand, almost as clearly as in the long, long ago when life was rosy, fresh, and new.

The schools in Concord, and throughout New England generally, were greatly benefited by the combined efforts of those distinguished educators, Horace Mann of Massachusetts, and Henry Barnard of Connecticut,—both of whom labored with great power between 1840 and 1850 to revive public interest in education and improve the sys-

tem of public schools throughout the land. The effect in this state and in this town was very gratifying,—important changes were made in the laws relating to the schools, and more liberal provision made for their support. The severity of corporal punishment, so long employed in school discipline, was strongly denounced; it became unpopular, and was less frequently resorted to. The committee in their report for 1845 say: “Our system of schools has been very materially improved. A new interest has been awakened, and school conventions have been held in nearly every county in the state. Two state conventions have also been held and another is called to meet in this town in June.” The same year a law was passed permitting the town of Portsmouth to establish, and support by public tax, a high school, and making its provisions applicable to other places, when adopted by a vote of the inhabitants.

In 1846 the town voted to adopt this law, and under its provisions for uniting contiguous districts, another attempt was made to unite districts Nos. 9, 10, and 11 for that purpose and erect a new high school building. Special district meetings were called, and No. 10 voted in favor of the proposed union, but the other two held aloof, and after much discussion, declined to enter into such an alliance. “Nothing daunted, however, by the refusal of its neighbors to co-operate, No. 10 determined to have a new building and establish a needed department of instruction in the higher branches, even if it must be done single-handed and alone.” The old Bell school-house, which a half century earlier had been the joy and pride of the town, had now become antiquated and out of date, and was doomed to suffer the penalty of old age and share the fate of its earlier associates. It was shorn of its glory and sold for removal to the South end. A new building of brick, the second on the same lot, was erected in the fall and winter of 1846-’47. It was slightly rectangular in form, 70 x 45, two stories in height, with a cupola on the easterly front containing a bell. The street floor contained three rooms for primary and intermediate grades, and the floor above, two assembly rooms and a small recitation room. The east room of the second story was assigned for a higher grammar school, and the west room (the larger of the two) and the recitation room were for the new high school. There was a door on the east end, rarely, if ever, used, another on the north side for the boys, and a third entrance on the south side for the girls. The halls were simply passage-ways very dimly lighted. The north side of the building was dark and gloomy from its close proximity to the Unitarian church. In general appearance this edifice much resembled the academy buildings of that period, after which it was probably fashioned. In this building the

Concord high school had its beginning. Hall Roberts<sup>1</sup> was the first principal (1847-'48), with a lady assistant. The school numbered about seventy-five pupils. "School-time" in those days was announced by a ringing of the cupola bell for five minutes, a pause of the same length, followed by a slow tolling of the bell for a similar period, when two short strokes indicated "doors closed." "When the bell begins to toll, stop all play and run to school," was a smart little couplet which oft fell upon juvenile ears.

Miss Ann Roby, daughter of the North end publisher, was keeping a primary school in the main aisle of the Old North church about 1840-'47, with a hundred pupils. One night in early autumn, when the "ninety and nine" were dismissed, one of the little lambs of the flock could not be found, and search was made high and low. The town crier was summoned later, and preparation made for a general search, when one of the anxious neighbors, visiting the church with a lantern, found the little one sleeping sweetly in one of the old-fashioned high-backed pews.

The state passed an act in 1846 providing for the appointment of a commissioner of common schools,—making it the duty of such officer to personally inspect the public schools, deliver addresses, and in other ways promote the cause of general education. Concord, by a vote of the town (yes, 71, no, 559), opposed the creation of this office. The title of this official was subsequently changed to that of superintendent of public instruction.

The brick schoolhouse at the North end was enlarged in 1847 to provide further accommodations for the increasing number of school children. District No. 20, at Fisherville, a few years after severing its union with the Boscawen district, built a small schoolhouse on the Rolfe estate, which was soon outgrown, but is still standing on Rolfe street, and is used as a dwelling-house. About 1847 more room became necessary, and a new two-story wooden building was erected on Summer street, at a cost of three thousand dollars. It was large and well arranged for those times, and a credit to the district. But



Second High School.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Roberts was from Somersworth, a graduate of Waterville, Me., now Colby college, in 1836, and had been a professor at New Hampton seminary before coming to Concord. He afterward kept private schools, first in the Athenian hall, and afterward in the Baptist vestry for several years, with varying success,—when, becoming interested in local business matters, he gave up teaching. He was soon afterward chosen a director in the State Capital bank, and was president of the latter from July, 1860, until his death, which was quite sudden, October 13, 1862, at the age of 49. He was buried at Rollinsford.



in February, 1877, it was destroyed by fire, and the present brick building was built in the fall of the latter year, and enlarged in 1892, and now accommodates about three hundred pupils.

In this year, 1847, the town for the first time appropriated for the support of schools a sum of money, eight hundred dollars, in excess of the amount required by law.

In June, 1848, the state passed a law known as the "Somersworth Act," which permitted a school district in that village to manage its school affairs separate from the town. It further authorized the establishment of graded schools, including a high school, or school in which the higher branches should be taught, and contained another feature of still greater importance, that of empowering school districts to borrow money for the erection of new school buildings. In December following the law was amended so as to apply to any school district in the state which should adopt its provisions. District No. 3,

in 1849, was the first in Concord to adopt this act and build a new school-house at a cost of six hundred dollars. District No. 10 was the next to fall into line in 1850. Fisherville, No. 20, followed in 1851, and No. 18, Bog Road, in 1861. Each district had its own committees.

The same year, 1848, District No. 1 purchased a lot "on the north side of the road leading from Horse Hill bridge to Courser Hill; about thirteen rods west of the Milton barn," and built a new school building.

County teachers' institutes were held for the first time the same year. Reuben W. Mason was principal of the high school in 1848-'49, with Miss Louisa C. Foster and Miss Martha Eaton assistants.

The annual appropriation for the support of schools was one thousand two hundred dollars in 1829-'30, one thousand four hundred dollars in 1831-'33, one thousand five hundred dollars in 1834-'36, two thousand and seventy dollars in 1837-'40, two thousand dollars in 1841-'46, three thousand dollars in 1847-'48, six thousand dollars in 1849, and four thousand dollars in 1850.

Gilbert L. Wadleigh had charge of the high school 1848-'49. He was from Sutton, and taught the high school at Bradford 1847-'48, studying law with M. W. Tappan, and afterward with Judge Fowler of Concord. He was a man of fine physique, with a genial and kindly nature, thorough in instruction and excellent in discipline. His pre-



Penacook Grammar School.

dominating characteristics were sound judgment, ready wit, and the exercise of clear common sense in his vocation.

In 1850 the number of pupils attending school two weeks was one thousand six hundred and eighty-five, about one fifth of the whole population. The average attendance was one thousand three hundred. The average length of the winter terms of school had increased to eight and two thirds weeks, and the summer schools were kept about ten weeks. The total cost for the year was four thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars, an average cost per pupil of two dollars and fifty cents, based upon the whole number attending, and upon the average attendance, three dollars and twenty-four cents. The average wages of male teachers per month, exclusive of board, is given as eighteen dollars and fifty cents, and of female teachers, six dollars and fifty-three cents, with board furnished by the districts.

Names of some of the early teachers not previously mentioned :

Died, in this town, April, 1813, George Graham, a schoolmaster, advanced in years. Town Records.

In district No. 17, Stickney Hill:

1817-'18. Abraham Gates, Jr. (two dollars and twenty-five cents per week), Nancy Green (fifty cents per week).

1819. Nathaniel Carter (three dollars per week).

1820-'21. John Little, Ann Carter.

1821-'22. Abraham Gates, Jr., Rebecca Green.

In district No. 18, Iron Works:

1823. John Parker, Rebecca Green.

1824. John Parker, Mary Abbott.

1824-'25. Albemarle Cady, John Parker, Mary Green.

1825-'26. Nathan K. Abbot, Clarinda Baker.

1826-'27. Albert Baker, Clarinda Baker, Clarissa L. Morrill.

In district No. 7:

1826. Annie Cheever.

Conspicuous among the many faithful teachers who served between 1815 and 1850 were a trio of deacons, each of whom taught the winter schools in one or more districts for a great many years. They were Deacons Ira Rowell, John Jarvis, and James Moulton. The former taught for sixteen and the two latter for twenty-five years each. They were men of sterling character and sincere piety, and if not proficient in Greek and Latin, they were, nevertheless, well-equipped by nature and mental training for the service in which they engaged. They believed that education applied to the spiritual and moral needs of children, as well as to the purely intellectual, and endeavored to instil into their minds the inestimable value of sturdy moral character, and its influence for good in all the relations of life.

Nathan K. Abbot, whose home was on the west shore of Long

pond, now owned by Albert Saltmarsh, was another early teacher of long and faithful service; his tombstone in the Old cemetery bears a simple inscription of his own choosing, "A teacher of common schools for twenty-five years in succession." In the school and in the neighborhood the influence of these men was always for the right, and their names well deserve to be perpetuated in the annals of the town.

There was one feature of the old-time schools that was heroic, and that was the discipline. Our forefathers were believers in a very literal translation of the holy scriptures, and gave willing heed to the admonitions of the Israelitish king, to train up a child in the way he should go, and spare not the rod. An aged citizen, who, in his youth, had experienced many striking exemplifications of the spirit of this text, used to say that his flesh always tingled when he listened to the reading of that innocent passage, even after he had passed the allotted age of man, and there are many others to whom it brings a sort of "creepy" feeling still. The sweeter passages with which the pages of scripture abound were quoted less frequently in the earlier days, or at least left impressions less lasting upon the young. The dangers of frontier life and its accumulating discomforts developed in our ancestors a certain sternness of character and gravity of deportment which an environment less discouraging would have softened. Fathers who were clearing the forest, building stone walls, planting and tending the scanty crops of the field, and mothers who were no less constantly employed in preparing the necessary food, spinning and weaving the material, and cutting and making the clothing for large families of children, had little time to consider the salutary influence of moral suasion, or practise it in their daily life of ceaseless toil.

A restless desire, too, for the blessings of complete civil and religious liberty, led our fathers to look with a little suspicion upon everything which had the semblance of unreasonable restraint. The manifestation of this characteristic was very pronounced during the Revolutionary War and the period closely following. This spirit of belligerency which so quickened the energy of the fathers was reflected in the minds of their children, and begat a desire on the part of the latter for unrestrained personal freedom, even in the school-room; and for want of adversaries more deserving of their resentment, they soon began to look upon the pedagogue as at least a severe taskmaster, and sometimes, not wholly without cause, as a petty tyrant in his limited domain. This led some of the larger boys, fretting under the restraint of wholesome discipline, to become refractory, and when an irksome task was imposed, or some unusual

demand made upon them, they were inclined to defer obedience, when open hostilities were likely to follow between pupils and teacher, sometimes to the discomfiture of the latter. One of the favorite correctives in very general use for the training of young children, was the parental or slipper method, inaugurated by our grandmothers, and practised by matronly teachers of the dame's school. This was of the nature of a counter-irritant, and when forcibly applied and properly concentrated upon the "spherical portion" of a diminutive boy, was apt to induce results at least temporarily favorable. As children advanced in age and the tendency to disobedience increased, various forms of punishment were resorted to by the teacher to enforce obedience to the rules of the school and lessen the evil effects of insubordination. The patriarchal remedy of "laying on of hands" was a popular panacea of the time and the method most constantly employed. The passes were administered with great vigor and rapidity, and many a spirited boy has been reduced to subjection by this means, but rather by its magic than its mesmeric influence.

As the boys grew older still and became more bold in their acts of disobedience, the heavy ruler or ferule was brought into frequent use, and later on the leather strap played an important part. If the master of a winter school was inexperienced, wanting in physical strength, or lacking in courage, he sometimes found himself o'er-mastered by the larger boys and pitched headlong out of the window and into a snowdrift, and the boys for a time in possession of the school-room. Occasionally, thoughtless or culpably negligent parents took sides with their children, and some were found who slyly boasted that their boys could "handle" the schoolmaster. It was not long before physical strength began to be looked upon as a qualification quite as important for a male teacher of the winter school as mental ability and scholarly acquirements; muscular development became as much a requisite as intellectual training. Indeed, there is good authority for saying that in the rear of at least one schoolhouse lately standing in one of the outlying districts of this town, a large cobble-stone was purposely kept to test the strength of candidates for the position of master, and that applicants were expected to be able to lift it with ease and hurl it a given distance in the presence of some member of the committee, as a satisfactory exhibition of physical strength. There were instances, rarely occurring, let us hope, in the memory of those now living, when the severity of the discipline became positively brutal if not almost inhuman in character. The written testimony is preserved of an eminent lady of unimpeachable veracity, a native of this city

and the daughter of distinguished parents, who records that a female teacher, Miss —, as late as 1820, slit a boy's ear with her pen-knife for some minor offense, sending a thrill of horror through the school, and that a little girl had all the pretty curls cut from her head by her angry teacher, throwing the child into violent spasms of distress and fear. A clergyman, before quoted, says,—“Master S., who taught the school at the North end about 1820, used to hang his pupils by the wrists, who did not behave to suit him, on large nails or spikes all about the house. The ropes used for the purpose were the old style of red silk handkerchiefs. Where he got so many was the most amusing part of it, but once when he had twelve of us suspended he said he had plenty more handkerchiefs and was ready to use them if necessary.”

Instances of open rebellion between pupils and teacher occurred at rare intervals, one of which was graphically described by an aged citizen in 1884, who said,—“John Bartlett, who taught the winter school in the Old Bell, about 1822, was a terror. His selection as a teacher was against the protest of many of the inhabitants of the district. He was young, not much over twenty-one, and of course without much experience. At the beginning of the term he provided himself with a riding whip, instead of the usual ferule or ruler, which he frequently displayed, inciting manifestations of disobedience on the part of his pupils. In the course of a few weeks, signs of open rebellion were unmistakable. Three young men whose names were Samuel Green, Abiel Chandler, and James Eastman, were the especially offending pupils. Green lived with his uncle, Dr. Peter Green, whose dwelling was on the lot upon which now stands the residence of Henry Robinson; Chandler lived with his father, and Eastman was an apprentice to Captain Richard Ayer. The trouble began by Chandler's declining to read when called upon, whereupon Bartlett, without seeking an explanation, gave the pupil a smart cut with his whip, which so angered the latter that he made immediate response with the only weapons at his command, his fists. The struggle soon assumed such magnitude that the other two boys came to the support of their comrade. The boys did but little striking, but strove to wrest the whip from the teacher's hands, the latter using the weapon with all his might on the bodies and heads of the resisting pupils; the girls became frightened and ran for their homes, while some of the boys made equal haste to summon the committee. General Low, who lived near by, was the first to respond, and he soon restored order and dismissed the school, but the event served to fan the flames of discord among the citizens composing the two hostile political parties, and the result was a succession of school

meetings of a very bitter character, at which spicy speeches were made by Joseph Low, Isaac Hill, Richard Bartlett, a brother of the young teacher, Reverend John L. Blake, Benjamin Parker, and many others. One party was in favor of continuing Mr. Bartlett to finish the term, but a majority opposed such a course, and the result was the engagement of another teacher; but the school was in a thoroughly demoralized condition for a long time. The teacher and his friends insisted upon an apology from the unruly boys. Green complied, Chandler was considered sufficiently punished to atone for the part he had taken, but Captain Ayer, who had a good deal of the old Roman in his make-up, refused to allow Eastman to make any excuses, much preferring he should fight it out to the bitter end, and promised to protect him from any loss or harm he might sustain in consequence. The lad was indicted at a term of court held at Exeter, and Captain Ayer employed Ichabod Bartlett to defend him. The case was called for trial at the next term of court, but after a little testimony, generally of a ludicrous character, was taken, it was thrown out of court by the presiding judge. The feeling continued for some years, growing less as time passed by, and was finally forgotten."

Progress in discipline was constant from year to year, but the improvement was distressingly slow. One of the causes of complaint which was continuous up to the middle of the fifth decade, and which gave the committee great concern, was a lack of decorum, which Dr. Bouton, always charitably disposed, was wont to characterize as "a want of subordination." There were no "sleepy" days, but a constant tendency, almost uncontrollable, on the part of many pupils of all ages to indulge in mischievous pranks in the school-room. These were of great variety and practised with a frequency that was exasperating. Whispering, talking aloud in a low tone of voice, and smothered laughter were always epidemic. Bent pins and tacks, or steel pen points with the sharp ends pointing upward, were often placed in the seats of staid and sober boys, and when some unfortunate unthinkingly sat down upon them and with a sudden cry of pain gave evidence of distress, the thoughtless perpetrators were apt to exhibit only snickering manifestations of pleasure. Another favorite but less harmful misdemeanor was the throwing of spit-balls of soft paper made juicy by thorough mastication and moist enough to adhere to whatever substance they came in contact with. Many of the boys, and occasionally fun-loving girls, equally proficient in the sport, were able with the thumb and forefinger to flip these highly pulpous pellets with an accuracy of aim that was marvelous, and woe betide the unfortunate schoolmate a little dis-

tance off whose rosy cheek offered the tempting target. When other inviting objects of attack were not in range, or less available for a mark, the "unvaulted ceiling" of the little temple was the recipient of these illy-bestowed favors, and in many school-rooms of less than fifty years ago, the latter had suffered such general and continuous bombardment that, in the words of Noah Brooks, "it resembled a stuccoed space irregularly embossed with half-round rosettes of plaster."

The following is a partial list of teachers, together with the number of the districts in which they were employed, between 1826 and 1850:

1826-'27. District No. 1, Cyrus Chadwick, teacher, 70 pupils. No. 2, Amos Whittemore, 27. No. 3, John Jarvis, 60. No. 4, Nathan K. Abbot, 37. No. 5, Ezra Ballard, 27. No. 6, Henry E. Rogers. No. 7, Anna Cheever, 36. No. 8, Mary Ann Sherburne, 40. No. 9, Ira Rowell, 55. No. 10, Joseph Robinson, 107. No. 11, Mrs. Sarah Martin, 35. Daniel Pillsbury, 40. No. 12, Clement Long, 44. No. 13, Simeon B. Foster, 60. No. 14, William H. Foster, 56. No. 15, Ann Moulton, 30. No. 16, Ira Rowell, 23. No. 17, John Mills, 22. No. 18, Albert Baker, 32. No. 19, James Moulton, 55. No. 20, Adams Foster, 58.

1828. District No. 1, Henry Fisk. 2, Ira Rowell. 3, James J. Walworth. 4, Nathan K. Abbot. 5, Charles Robinson. 6, Ebenezer H. Cressy. 7, Daniel S. Parker. 8, Ezra Ballard. 9, Benjamin Ober. 10, Dudley S. Palmer. 11, Joseph Robinson, Mrs. Sarah Martin. 12, James Moulton, Jr. 13, Daniel Durgin. 14, Joseph W. Gale. 15, Adams Foster. 16, N. K. Abbot. 17, Charles Robinson. 18, H. E. Rogers. 19, Chandler E. Potter. 20, John Jarvis. In the latter district about three fourths of the number were from Boscaawen.

1829. Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Henry Fisk. 3, Jeremiah Hall. 4, N. K. Abbot, 5, Ira Rowell. 6, Edmund E. Smith. 7, Mrs. Ann Garmon. 8, Ezra Ballard. 9, Solon Stark. 10, James Moulton. 11, Joseph Robinson, Mrs. Sarah Martin. 12, E. H. Cressy. 13, Ebenezer Cole. 14, John Blake. 15, Charles Robinson, Israel E. Carter. 16, Allen Baker. 18, Joseph Hazeltine, Jr. 19, Mr. Woodbury. 20, John Jarvis.

1830. Summer schools. Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Miss Chandler. 3, Miss Darrah. 4, Miss Fisk. 5 and 14, Miss Ballard. 7, Miss Corliss. 8, Miss Mills. 9, Miss Hutchins. 10, Misses Parker and Prichard. 11, Mrs. Martin. 12, Miss Moulton. 13, Miss Burpee. 15, Miss Clough. 16, no school. 17, Mrs. Garmon. 18, Miss Fanny Putney. 19, Miss Eastman. 20, Miss Cofran.

1830. Winter schools. District No. 1, Arthur M. Foster. 2, George Abbot. 3, Ira Rowell. 4, Mr. Story. 5, E. E. Smith. 6, James M. Putney. 7, E. Ballard. 8, Joseph Hazeltine. 9, Peabody A. Morse. 10, James Moulton. 11, Jeremiah Hall. 12, E. H. Cressy. 13, Francis W. Ames, Elizabeth Cofran. 14, Mr. Fowler. 15, Adams Foster. 16, Mr. Thompson. 17, Luther J. Fitch. 18, N. K. Abbot. 19, Moses C. Green. 20, John Jarvis.

1831. Winter schools. District No. 1, Harvey Atkinson. 2, Jacob E. Chase. 3, John Jarvis. 4, Isaac Story. 5, Edmund Smith. 6, William H. Long. 7 and 8, Arthur Fletcher. 9, Ira Rowell. 10, James Moulton. 11, Edwin D. Sanborn. 12, Adams Foster. 13, C. E. Potter. 14, Simon Fowler. 15, Israel Carter. 16, Alexander Thompson. 18, N. K. Abbot, Susan D. Chandler. 19, John Neally. 20, Henry Fisk.

1833. District No. 4, John L. Dudley, Lucretia Farnum. 18, N. C. Coffin (two dollars and seventy-five cents per week), Judith Chandler (one dollar per week).

1834. District No. 1, John Jarvis. 2 and 4, Simeon Abbot. 4, Lucretia Farnum. 3, J. Story. 5, A. C. Heaton. 6, Mr. Mills. 7, E. Clough. 8, N. K. Abbot. 9,

William H. Smart. 10, A. Fletcher. 11, Mr. Blackmer. 12, M. T. Clough. 13, B. Martin. 14, A. F. Bradley. 15, T. H. Whidden. 16, A. Thompson. 17, Mr. Fitch. 18, N. C. Coffin. 19, Mr. Sanborn. 20, J. Morrill. 21, Mr. Ayers.

1835. District No. 1, Calvin Thorn. 3, William H. Smart. 4, George Abbot. 5, Randall F. Hoyt. 6, Alonzo C. Chadwick. 7, N. K. Abbot. 8, A. C. Chadwick. 9, Jonas D. Sleeper. 10, Moses T. Clough. 11, James Moulton, Jr., Moody Currier. 12, John Jarvis. 13, William H. Foster. 14, Francis C. Noyes. 15, Anson W. Brown. 16, Alexander Thompson. 17, Luther Fitch. 18, Stephen S. N. Greeley, Maria Chandler. 19, Edward Langmaid. 20, Simeon Abbot. 21, William S. Young, Judith Chandler. 23, James Richardson.

1836. District No. 1, Jane W. Buswell. 2, Mr. French. 3, Leonard Tenney. 4, James Richardson, Jane W. Buswell. 5, Enoch P. Rowell. 6, Joseph K. George. 7, N. K. Abbot. 8, Nathan Ballard, Jr. 9, A. H. Robinson. 10, Moses H. Clough, Susan Eaton. 11, James Moulton, Jr., Mrs. Elizabeth C. George. 12, Joseph Baker. 13, William H. Foster. 14, John E. Thompson. 15, True Brown. 17, William H. Smart. 18, William H. Smart, C. Ballard. 19, Mr. Locke. 20, Joseph Morrill. 21, Mr. Harper. 23, Albert B. Harvey.

1837. District No. 18, Charles Holt, William P. Hill, Susan W. Call.

1838. District No. 1 (West end), George Abbot. 2, B. Couch. 3, David Cross, Jr. 4, N. K. Abbot. 5, M. Chamberlain, Jr. 6, Miss C. Ballard. 7, Miss S. Davis. 8 and 9, William H. Smart. 10, Henry L. Low, Miss E. C. Cogswell, Miss C. Bailey, Miss Gould. 11, James Moulton, Jr. 12, D. P. Rowe. 13, B. Hines. 14, W. H. Farrar, John Renton. 18, William P. Hill. 19, True Brown. 20, — Dana. 21, Thomas Whidden. 23, John McAlpine.

1839. District No. 4, Alonzo Patterson, Sarah J. Farnum. 18, John Renton, Sarah E. Corliss.

1840. Summer schools. District No. 1, Hannah Buswell. 2, Mary Brown. 3, Jane W. Buswell. 4, Deborah Rolfe. 5, Sarah I. Farnum. 6, no school. 7, Susan D. Sleeper. 8, Susan W. Call. 9, Mary A. Burgin, Sarah Foster, M. H. Clough. 10, Misses Lang, Page, and Ayer, and James Moulton, Jr. 11, Mrs. E. M. George. 12, Sarah Eastman. 13, Miss Ames. 15, Mary E. Virgin. 16, Sarah Dearborn. 17, Anna D. Sargent. 18, Sarah E. Corliss, Elizabeth H. Wilson, Moses W. Kimball. 19, Maria Chandler. 20, no school. 21, Anna Moulton. 23, M. H. C. Sargent. 24, Harriet Potter.

1840. Winter schools. District No. 1, Moses Whittier. 2, George W. Dustin. 3, Thomas L. Whidden. 4, Moses Woolson. 5, I. H. Hiland. 6, Clarissa Ballard. 7, Joseph B. Smart. 8, Susan W. Call. 9, William C. Foster. 10, Moses H. Clough, M. C. Lang, and E. Page. 11, James Moulton, Mrs. E. K. George. 12, N. K. Abbot. 13, Samuel Tallant, Jr. 14, True Brown. 15, A. H. Kent. 16, Alexander Thompson. 17, Trueworthy L. Fowler. 18, Moses W. Kimball. 19, Charles Eastman. 20 and 21, Henry Rolfe, Jr. 22, Samuel S. Page. 23, Alonzo Patterson. 24, no school.

1841. Winter schools. District No. 1, George W. Burbank. 2, Miss Irene Dowlin. 3, John A. Holmes, John Jarvis. 4, Timothy Colby, Jr. 5, Charles Eastman, Mr. Knowlton. 6, Miss Clarissa Ballard. 7, Philip H. Emerson, N. K. Abbot. 8, N. K. Abbot. 9, Daniel Foster, William C. Foster, Miss Puffer. 10, Moses H. Clough, William C. Foster, Leonard W. Peabody, Miss E. B. Ballard, Miss H. H. Morse. 11, James Richardson, Louisa Kelley. 12, James Moulton, Jr. 13, Moses Chamberlain, Jr. 14, Edward B. West. 15, Charles Eastman. 16 and 17, no report. 18, Moses or Luther C. Cutchins, Elizabeth H. Wilson. 19, True Brown. 20, William Chandler. 21, D. W. Clough, James Stiles. 22, Mr. Fuller. 23, Moses Kelley.

1842. Summer schools. District No. 1, Miss Flanders. 2, Miss Fowler. 3, Miss Kilburn. 4, Miss Hoyt. 5, Miss Darling. 7, Miss Merrill. 8, Miss Shute. 9, Misses Puffer and Foster. 10, Mr. Towne, Misses Morse, Page, and Sawyer. 11, Misses Kelley and Stanwood. 12, Miss Chandler. 13, Miss Chamberlain. 14, Miss Virgin. 15, Miss Adams. 16, Miss Tilton. 17, Miss Bailey. 18, Elizabeth H. Wilson. 19, Miss Eastman. 21, Miss Jenness. 23, Miss Sergeant. 24, Miss Alexander.



1842. Winter schools. District No. 1, Moses Whittier. 2, Enoch F. Scales. 3, James Moulton, Jr. 4, Alpheus C. Locke. 5, John Jarvis. 6, George A. Blanchard. 7, Stephen Sargent. 8, N. K. Abbot. 9, L. J. Fitch. 10, John Towne. 11, Joseph W. Tarleton, Miss L. Kelly. 12, True Brown. 13, Henry Rolfe, Jr. 14, N. B. Bryant. 15, John O. French. 16, Alexander Thompson. 17, George B. Barrows. 18, Josiah Stevens, 3d. 19, T. W. Tilden. 20, William P. Chandler. 21, C. E. Potter. 22, Enoch Long. 23, George Bradley. 24, no winter school.

1843. Summer schools. District No. 1, Jane W. Buswell. 2, Miss Brown. 3, Susan Dow. 4, Martha J. Hoyt. 5, Frances R. French. 6, Jane Burnham. 7, P. M. Farnum. 8, Lucretia Shute. 9, Miss Patten, Miss Prescott. 10, Mary J. Bailey, Maria Chandler, Emeline Page. 11, Almira M. Wilcox, Louisa L. Kelley. 12, Ann Moulton. 13, Elizabeth W. Dow. 14, Mary E. Virgin. 15, Hannah Batchelder. 16, Sarah C. Moore. 17, Emma S. Smart. 18, Elizabeth H. Wilson. 19, Caroline E. D. Virgin. 20 and 21, no school. 22, no report. 23, Miss Danforth. 24, Miss Alexander.

1843. Winter schools. District No. 1, Hannah Danforth. 2, Henry Rolfe, Jr. 3, John Jarvis. 4, Moody B. Smith. 5, William C. Curry. 6, Edward B. West. 7, Stephen Sargent. 8, N. K. Abbot. 9, George W. Shackford, Emily J. Burnham. 10, James Moulton, Jr., Misses Bailey and French. 11, James Richardson, Louisa L. Kelley. 12, True Brown. 13, C. E. Potter, Mr. Kimball. 14, George Bradley. 15, John O. French, Mr. Shepherd. 16, William Thompson. 17, no report. 18, Moses W. Kimball. 19, Jonathan Curtis. 20, Charles K. Eastman. 21, Jeremiah Clough, Jr. 22 and 24, no report. 23, Walter G. Curtis.

1844. Summer schools. District No. 1, Hannah Danforth. 2, Sally Flint. 3, Mary Brown. 4, Hannah Buswell. 5, Miss Colby. 7, Alzira Allen. 8, Lucretia Shute. 9, Misses Arey and Emily J. Burnham. 10, George W. Shackford, A. D. Allen, Nancy W. Arey, Phebe M. Farnum, Louisa J. McAllaster, Betsey M. Kelley. 11, Louisa L. Kelley, Maria Chandler. 12 and 19 (Union school), Ann Moulton. 13, Eliza W. Dow. 14, Caroline E. D. Virgin. 15, Miss Wheeler. 16, Eliza Robertson. 18, Misses Wilson and C. E. D. Virgin. 21, Ruth E. Hoit. 23, Hannah S. Danforth. 24, Ann M. Elliot.

1844. Winter schools. District No. 1, Marshall Colby. 2, William P. Chandler. 3, John Jarvis. 4, William P. Chandler. 5, Cyrus A. Eastman. 6, David L. Morrill. 7, Jonathan Dodge. 8, D. C. Allen. 9, Emily J. Burnham, Edward B. West. 10, Josiah Stevens, Jr., Nancy W. Arey, Betsey M. Kelley. 11, Joseph Richardson, Louisa L. Kelley. 12, James Moulton, Jr. 13, Sylvester D. Huntoon. 14, John Kelley. 15, Jeremiah T. Clough. 18, N. K. Abbot. 19, John M. Pitman, C. E. Potter. 20, Henry Rolfe, Jr. 21, J. T. Clough. 23, John Jarvis. 25, George Abbot.

1845. Summer schools. District No. 2, Mary S. Fowler. 3, Eliza Whipple. 4, Susan Dow. 5, Eliza J. Abbot. 6, no school. 7, Miss Knowlton. 8, Ann Roby. 9, Catherine W. Arey, Mary J. Prescott. 10, Josiah Stevens, H. E. Eastman, Nancy W. Arey, Caroline E. Carter, Miss Ballard, Catherine W. Arey. 11, Emily Pillsbury, Louisa L. Kelley, Priscilla H. Kimball. 12, Mary Cogswell. 13, Eliz. W. Dow. 14, Hannah Batchelder. 15, D. D. Wheeler. 16, Eliza Robertson. 18, C. E. D. Virgin, Miss Emery. 19, Mary Lyford. 20, Ruth A. Gitchell. 21, Ruth E. Hoit. 23, Miss Eastman. 24, Louisa J. McAllaster.

1845. Winter schools. District No. 1, Hannah S. Danforth. 2, Samuel H. Folsom. 3, James Moulton, Jr. 4, Abial Rolfe, Mrs. B. Hoit. 5, N. K. Abbot. 6, S. L. F. Simpson. 7, John C. Brown. 8, Josiah Stevens, Jr. 9, Sidney Webster, Mary J. Prescott. 10, Josiah Stevens, Francis M. Stevens, John K. Cate, Frances R. French, Caroline E. Carter. 11, John Towne, Emily Pillsbury. 12, John Jarvis. 13, William P. Chandler. 14, John N. Tilton. 15, C. A. Brown. 16, no school. 18, William C. Gould. 19, Lafayette Forrest. 20, Samuel Folsom. 21, Gilman C. Stone. 23, John Jarvis. 24, George Renton. 25, Betsey Hoit.

1846. Winter schools. District No. 1, Hannah S. Danforth. 2, William P. Chandler. 3, James Moulton, Jr. 4, Abial Rolfe, Susan Dow. 5, Ezra W. Abbot. 6, N. K. Abbot. 7, John C. Brown. 8, Josiah Stevens, Jr. 9, Stephen Chase,

Frances R. French. 10, J. T. Clough, Misses Osgood, Allison, and Carter. 11, D. Foster, Emily Pillsbury. 12, Lafayette Forrest. 13, Benjamin B. Smith. 14, John Patrick. 15, B. F. Tallant. 16, Thompson Rowell. 17, C. G. Hathorn. Josiah Stevens, Jr. 18, S. L. F. Simpson. 19, G. W. Chapman. 20, Amos F. Morse. 21, James F. Tucker, Gilman C. Stone. 23, N. Sherman Bouton. 24, Augustus Leavitt. 25, Betsey Hoit.

1847. Summer schools. District No. 2, Betsey D. Hoit. 3, Catherine W. Arey. 4, Hannah S. Danforth. 6, Elizabeth R. Bouton. 7, Harriet Sargent. 8, Lovina D. Smith. 9, Laura A. L. Osgood, Frances R. French. 10, Martha J. Page, Mary F. Russell, Frances R. French, Misses Allison and White. 11, Sarah C. French, Anna Roby. 12, R. Elizabeth Hoit. 13, P. M. Farnum. 14, Mary E. Robinson. 15, Nancy A. Brown. 16, Frances Leavitt. 18, Lucinda Morrison, Elizabeth H. Abbot. 19, Caroline W. Morrill. 20, Eliza C. Holmes. 24, Mary A. Rolfe.

1847. Winter schools. District No. 1, Hannah C. Kittredge. 2, Nathan Lufkin. 3, Francis B. Sawyer. 4, N. K. Abbot. 5, Albert Abbot. 6, Elizabeth R. Bouton. 8, James Moulton, Jr. 9, Stephen Chase, J. Stevens, Jr., E. J. Burnham. 10, Jefferson Noyes, Martha J. Page, Frances R. French, Mary Ann Allison, Hall Roberts, Sarah P. White. 11, Davis Foster, Anna Roby. 12, B. F. Tallant. 13, John Q. A. Batchelder. 14, G. O. Taylor. 15, H. M. Shepard. 16, Edward Gould. 18, Elisha A. Spaulding. 19, E. L. Sargent. 20, Abial Rolfe. 21, William H. Foster. 22, W. F. Harvey. 23, Joseph Clough, Jr. 24, John Jarvis. 25, Hannah S. Danforth.

1848. District No. 4, George Abbot, Sarah P. Carter. 18, E. A. Spaulding, Mary F. Leavitt, Mary B. Veasey.

1849. Summer schools. District No. 18, Mary B. Veasey, Helen M. Stark.

1849-'50. Summer schools. District No. 1, Eliza Dimond. 2, Miss M. J. Fowler. 3, Misses A. B. Dow, Lovina D. Smith. 4, Mrs. D. Hough, Ruth P. Sargent. 6, Sarah C. Atwood. 7, Sarah P. Carter. 8, Ann E. Webster. 9, Rachel Patten, Hannah Bell. 10, Ann E. Page, Mary W. Chickering, Pamela A. Chapman, S. L. Seavey, Martha J. Page, Mary Ann Allison. 11, Ann Roby, Susan R. Moulton, Miss G. H. Wadleigh. 12, Miss M. C. Clough. 13, Hannah H. Smart. 14, Ellen Morrill. 15, Clara F. Potter. 16, Rhoda F. Shute. 18, Helen M. Stark, Ruth F. Seavey. 19, Mary A. Morrill. 20, Myra C. McQuestion, Harriet R. Chandler, Charlotte A. Clement. 21, Hannah A. Ames. 22, Martha J. Richardson.

1849-'50. Winter schools. District No. 1, Thomas Montgomery, Reuben Morrill. 2, Calvin Morse. 3, Misses Dow and Brown. 4, Albert Abbot. 5, Samuel G. Lane. 6, Theodore French, Jr. 7, Thomas S. French, C. G. Hathorn. 8, L. J. Fitch. 9, Joseph C. Abbot. 10, R. W. Mason, Louisa C. Foster, Martha Eaton. 11, John B. Garland, Gilbert Wadleigh. 12, Ashley C. Morrill. 13, William H. Foster. 14, George S. Bradley. 15, Mr. Adams. 18, Nathaniel M. Cook. 19, Joseph Clough, Jr. 20, Harvey A. Page. 21, S. B. Moore. 22, George T. Sanborn.

District No. 10 was organized under the Somersworth Act in 1850, with Moses T. Willard, George G. Fogg, Edward H. Parker, and Charles P. Gage, superintending committee. Schools were kept three terms, making in all thirty-five weeks. Ten teachers were employed, with more than five hundred pupils in that district alone. The high school was under the direction of William F. Goodwin, assisted by Miss Elizabeth H. Allison, while Miss Sarah J. Sanborn taught the grammar school. Mr. Goodwin was a man of strong personality, a little high-tempered and "set in his ways," but a thorough scholar and an excellent instructor,—one of the best. He taught here until the summer of 1852, when he entered Harvard Law school, from

which he graduated in 1854, and opened an office in this town. Miss Allison, a sister of the late Deacon William H. Allison, was a woman of great loveliness of character and a superior teacher. Her approving smile when lessons were well learned was a constant incentive for good work and like a perpetual benediction in its lasting influence for good with her pupils. She afterward became the wife of the late Rev. Dr. C. W. Wallace of Manchester, and is still living in that city.

Samuel P. Jennison was the next principal, 1852-'54. He was a man of good ability, and received very favorable mention from the committee, who seldom visited the school. He possessed much dramatic talent and elocutionary powers of a high order. Saturday forenoon, in those days, was given up to the reading of compositions, declamations, and the study of Shakespeare. Mr. Jennison's frequent rendering of the masterpieces of the immortal bard furnished an intellectual feast, the recollection of which still lingers in the memory of his living pupils.

Increase in population created a need of additional school accommodations. One primary school was kept in the Advent meeting-house in 1850, and another in the vestry of the Free Will Baptist church. In 1851, district No. 9 erected a new schoolhouse of two rooms, on Myrtle street, and in 1852, two additional wooden buildings of one story each were built in No. 10, one on the east side of Union and the other on the west side of Spring street. Each contained two rooms, which in 1862 were enlarged by the addition of ten feet to the length of each room. Both of these buildings are still in use; the former is occupied for a sewing school, and the other as a school for manual training. A new schoolhouse was built in district No. 19, East Concord, above the church, the same year, which the committee reported to be a model. "The school-room is spacious and convenient; each scholar has a chair with a single desk, and all face the master. Excellent provision for ventilation is had by letting down the windows from the top." Miss Mary Emery was the last teacher in the old house, and E. Ransom the first to preside in the new building. In 1854 two other new buildings were completed and occupied in districts Nos. 2 and 14, the former of brick.

William W. Bailey of Hopkinton (Dartmouth, 1854) kept the high school for two terms in the latter year, when he resigned to engage in the study of law with George & Foster of this city. He was admitted to practice and settled in Nashua, where he became prominent in his profession, and died in 1899. Nathan F. Carter of Henniker (Dartmouth, 1853), a thorough and accurate scholar, kept the balance of the school year—December, 1854, to March, 1855—assisted by Miss Louisa C. Weeks. He afterward entered the min-

istry and was a preacher for many years. He is now the librarian of the New Hampshire Historical society.

Union School District was established in 1855 by a consolidation of the three central districts,—Nos. 9, 10, and 11. A city ordinance authorizing the alliance was passed February 24, and ratified by district No. 10, February 17, district No. 11, February 22, and district No. 9, March 29, of that year. In board of mayor and aldermen, April 2, 1855, Asa Fowler, Jeremiah S. Noyes, and Paltiah Brown were appointed prudential committee, and Jefferson Noyes, clerk. At a meeting of the district held April 12, it was voted to adopt the "Somersworth Act" and ask the legislature for such an amendment of the latter as will permit a superintending committee of three persons only, and that Joseph Low, Asa McFarland, and Edward H. Rollins be a committee to take conveyance of the schoolhouses and other property heretofore belonging to districts 9, 10, and 11, which was subsequently conveyed to the new district.

In 1856 new schoolhouses were built in districts Nos. 1, 4, and 18, and many of the school-rooms were supplied with globes for the first time.

Simeon D. Farnsworth of Walden, Vt. (Dartmouth, 1854), had charge of the high school from the fall of 1855 to the spring of 1857. He married a daughter of Deacon John Eastman of East Concord. He was afterward editor of the *Manchester American*, then a merchant in that city, and later still a major and paymaster of volunteers in the army. He was a very popular teacher, and was presented with a gold watch and chain by members of his school assembled in Stickney's hall, March 3, 1857. He died at Prairie du Chien, Wis., 1868, aged forty-one years. His assistants were Miss E. A. Dunn and Miss Clara Palmer.

Joseph B. Clark of Gilford, and later principal of Wolfeborough academy, taught the spring term of 1857. He afterward practised law in Manchester, enlisted in the Eleventh regiment, New Hampshire volunteers, in 1862, was appointed captain of Company H in 1863, and was severely wounded—losing an arm—in the battle of the Wilderness, in 1864. Mr. Clark was elected mayor of Manchester in 1867, and held various offices until his death in that city, October 22, 1887.

The following are the names of a few of the early teachers who afterward became well known and more or less prominent either in Concord or elsewhere:

Arthur Fletcher,<sup>1</sup> who taught the school in districts Nos. 7 and 8 in 1830-'31. William H. Long,<sup>1</sup> No. 6, 1830-'31. Dr. William H. Smart,<sup>1</sup> district No. 9, South

<sup>1</sup> Deceased.

end, 1833-'34. Dr. A. H. Robinson,<sup>1</sup> South end, 1835-'36. Moody Currier,<sup>1</sup> North end, 1834-'35. Wm. Pickering Hill,<sup>1</sup> No. 18 (Iron Works), 1836-'37. Mellen Chamberlain<sup>1</sup> (afterward for many years librarian of the public library, Boston, Mass.), district No. 5, 1837-'38, and No. 13, 1840. David Cross of Manchester, No. 3, West village, 1837-'38. Moses Woolson,<sup>1</sup> district No. 4, 1839-'40. James W. Patterson<sup>1</sup> (afterward United States senator), East village, about 1840. Dr. Leonard W. Peabody<sup>1</sup> of Henniker, No. 9, 1840-'41. N. B. Bryant,<sup>1</sup> district No. 14, 1841-'42. Daniel C. Allen (afterward superintendent of schools), No. 8, 1843. Judge Chandler E. Potter<sup>1</sup> of Manchester, Nos. 22, 13, 19, 1841-'44. Dr. S. L. F. Simpson,<sup>1</sup> No. 6, 1844-'45, and No. 18, 1845-'46. N. S. Bouton of Chicago, No. 23, 1845-'46. Samuel G. Lane, No. 5, 1849-'50. J. Eastman Pecker, East village, 1857-'58.

The high school was reorganized in 1857, a more advanced course of study prescribed, and a higher standard of preparation required for admission. Then, for the first time, did it become a *real* high school. In compliance with a request in a petition signed by Dr. Timothy Haines and others, a course of instruction in the natural sciences was established, and a beginning made in the purchase of necessary apparatus.

Henry Edmund Sawyer (Dartmouth, 1851), of Henniker, who had been principal of Francestown academy and of the high school at Great Falls, was installed as the first principal of the reorganized school, with Misses Dunn and Palmer continuing as assistants. The school numbered from eighty to one hundred pupils, and under Mr. Sawyer became very popular. Its friends began to think that it deserved better accommodations, and an effort was made the same

year to obtain a more modern building. This attempt led to a spirited controversy not fully settled until the spring of 1858. "The original proposal," says Joseph B. Walker, "was urged with great ability, but the discussion soon developed a fear that the interests of the high school were being advanced somewhat to the neglect of those of lower grades, and a proposition to build two new brick grammar schoolhouses, one at each end of the city, was at the last carried by acclamation." In accordance with this action, instead of the building asked for, three new houses, the Merrimack, on Washington street, the



Merrimack School.

Rumford, between Monroe and Thorndike streets, now replaced by a new eight-room building, and the Eleven Lots, grammar and primary school buildings, were erected that year. Shadrach Seavey, William M. Carter, A. B. Holt, Dr. E. G. Moore, and John C. Briggs were the

<sup>1</sup> Deceased.

building committee. Mr. Seavey built the Merrimack and Daniel Fletcher the Rumford, both from the same plans. These buildings were dedicated Saturday, December 4, 1858, and first occupied the Monday following. The same committee, the next year, were instructed to dispose of the old Quaker meeting-house building at the North end,—no longer needed for school purposes. The latter was sold, moved to Franklin street, and fitted up for a dwelling-house, for which purpose it is still in use. In October of the same year a change was made by which henceforth the schools should be kept all day on Wednesday, and Saturday morning sessions discontinued,—a welcome change to teachers and pupils.

The following is a list of the visiting or superintending school committees from 1818 to 1859 as complete as can now be ascertained. This committee was generally chosen in annual town-meeting, but in some years was appointed by the selectmen :

1818-'19. Thomas W. Thompson, Dr. Asa McFarland, Captain Ayer, William A. Kent, George Hough, Abial Rolfe, Stephen Ambrose, Thomas Chadbourne, Moses Long, Richard Bradley, Samuel A. Kimball, Samuel Fletcher.

1819-'20. Asa McFarland, Stephen Ambrose, Jonathan Eastman, Jr., Abial Rolfe, Timothy Carter, Samuel A. Kimball, Samuel Sparhawk, Isaac Hill, Samuel Fletcher, Thomas W. Thompson, Charles Hutchins, Daniel Clark, Moses Bullen.

1820-'21. Asa McFarland, Thomas W. Thompson, Charles Walker, Isaac Hill, Timothy Carter, Abial Rolfe, S. A. Kimball, Samuel Fletcher, Samuel Sparhawk, Stephen Ambrose, Jonathan Eastman, Jr., Moses Long.

1821-'23. Asa McFarland, Reverend John L. Blake, Reverend or Elder William Taylor, Isaac Hill, Albe Cady, Samuel Fletcher, S. A. Kimball, Stephen Ambrose, Jonathan Eastman, Jr., Abial Rolfe, Moses Bullen, Daniel Clark.

1822-'23. Samuel Fletcher made the annual report, March, 1823. Names of other members of the committee not given.

1823-'24. Albe Cady reported for the committee. No other names given.

1824-'25.

1825-'26.

1826-'28. Reverend Nathaniel Bouton, Reverend Nathaniel W. Williams, Samuel A. Kimball.

1828-'29. Reverend N. W. Williams, Samuel A. Kimball, Elijah Colby.

1829-'30. Reverend Moses G. Thomas, Elijah Colby, Benjamin Parker.

1830-'31. Reverends N. W. Williams, Nathaniel Bouton, Moses G. Thomas.

1831-'32. Reverends Nathaniel Bouton, Samuel Kelley.

1832-'33. N. Bouton, M. G. Thomas, E. E. Cummings, ——— Dow.

1833-'35. Reverends N. Bouton, E. E. Cummings, A. P. Tenney.

1835-'36. Reverends N. Bouton, E. E. Cummings, A. P. Tenney, Edmund Worth.

1836-'37. Reverends N. Bouton, E. E. Cummings, A. P. Tenney, Moses G. Thomas.

1837-'39. Dudley S. Palmer, James Moulton, Jr., Moses H. Clough.

1839-'41. Reverends N. Bouton, Asa P. Tenney, Edmund Worth.

1841-'42. Reverend P. S. TenBroeck, Reverend N. Bouton, Nathaniel B. Baker.

1842-'43. Reverend P. S. TenBroeck, Asa Fowler, Nathaniel B. Baker.

1842-'43. Theodore French, Benjamin Rolfe, Moses H. Clough, John C. Ordway (prudential committee, districts Nos. 9, 10, and 11).

1843-'44. Reverends N. Bouton, P. S. TenBroeck, Timothy Morgan (superintending committee).

1844-'45. Reverends N. Bouton, A. P. Tenney, Daniel J. Noyes.

- 1845-'46. Reverends D. J. Noyes, Edmund Worth, William H. Ryder.  
 1845-'46. Reverends E. Worth, William H. Ryder, Hiram Freeman.  
 1846-'47. Reverend Hiram Freeman, Asa Fowler, Arthur Fletcher.  
 1847-'48. Asa Fowler, Winthrop Fifield, Arthur Fletcher, Eleazer Smith.  
 1848-'49. Reverend Winthrop Fifield, Reverend Samuel T. Catlin, Lyman D. Stevens.  
 1849-'50. Winthrop Fifield, Lyman D. Stevens, Samuel T. Catlin.  
 1850-'51. Reverend Newton E. Marble, Professor Hall Roberts, Reverend Thompson Barron, Reverend Eleazer Smith, Reverend Thomas Vernon.  
 1851-'52. Reverends Newton E. Marble, Asa P. Tenney, Nathaniel Bouton.  
 1852-'53. Professor Hall Roberts, Reverends H. A. Kendall, N. E. Marble.  
 1853-'54. E. Worth, A. P. Tenney, H. A. Kendall, E. Smith, C. P. Gage, J. W. Sargent, Josiah Stevens.  
 1854-'55. C. W. Flanders, H. A. Kendall, Edmund Worth, Josiah Stevens, Moses T. Willard, Simeon Abbot, Eleazer Smith.  
 1855-'57. Henry E. Parker, chairman, Artemus B. Muzzey, secretary, Amos Hadley, Asa Fowler, Paltiah Brown (Union district).  
 1857-'58. Henry E. Parker, Artemus B. Muzzey, Amos Hadley (Union district),  
 1859. Asa Fowler, chairman, Caleb Parker, Paltiah Brown, Lyman D. Stevens, P. Brainard Cogswell, secretary (Union district).

Districts Nos. 6 and 24 built new buildings in 1858, both well situated, and "with every convenience desirable," at a cost of about seven hundred dollars each.

In June, 1859, an act was passed by the legislature authorizing Union school district to choose a board of education of nine members, three of whom shall hold office for one year, three for two years, and three for three years from March, 1859. The term of office of each to be determined by lot at the first meeting of such board, and afterward three members shall be chosen annually to serve for three years. The object of this was "to secure a more permanent form of management and guard against entire changes of membership in any one year which might result in sudden changes of teachers and overturn long approved methods of instruction." The board was invested with all the power previously conferred upon prudential and superintending school committees, including the care and custody of property belonging to the district, hitherto performed by the former, as well as the duties of the latter, which covered the entire management of the schools. The act was adopted by the district at a meeting held September 10, and a board of nine members chosen as follows: Henry E. Parker, Asa Fowler, Paltiah Brown, Joseph B. Walker, Caleb Parker, Parsons B. Cogswell, Jesse P. Bancroft, Josiah P. Nutting, and David Patten. The board organized a week later, September 17, by the choice of Reverend Henry E. Parker, president, and Joseph B. Walker, secretary, and determined by lot the term of office of its members. Mr. Cogswell was chosen financial agent of the district, and by successive elections continued in that office until March, 1878, while to sub-committees of the board were assigned the duties hitherto performed by superintending committees.

The following is a tabulated list of members and officers of the board, together with their term of service, from its organization in 1859 to the present time, 1902:

	NAME.	FROM	TO	DATE OF DEATH.
1	Henry E. Parker.....	Sept. 10, 1859	March 30, 1864	Nov. 7, 1896.
2	Asa Fowler.....	Sept. 10, 1859	March 21, 1868	April 26, 1885.
3	Paltiah Brown.....	Sept. 10, 1859	Nov. 20, 1861	Nov. 20, 1861.
4	Joseph B. Walker.....	Sept. 10, 1859	March 22, 1872	
5	Caleb Parker.....	Sept. 10, 1859	March 15, 1862	Jan. 19, 1874.
6	Parsons B. Cogswell.....	Sept. 10, 1859	Oct. 28, 1895	Oct. 28, 1895.
7	Jesse P. Bancroft.....	Sept. 10, 1859	March 20, 1869	April 30, 1891.
8	Josiah P. Nutting.....	Sept. 10, 1859	March 30, 1864	
9	David Patten.....	Sept. 10, 1859	Aug. 21, 1867	March 26, 1879.
10	Samuel C. Eastman.....	March 15, 1862	March 21, 1874	
11	Hazen Pickering.....	March 15, 1862	March 18, 1865	
	Hazen Pickering, 2d time..	March 16, 1867	Aug. 26, 1871	Jan. 23, 1872.
12	Lyman D. Stevens.....	March 30, 1864	March 16, 1867	
13	John V. Barron.....	March 30, 1864	March 22, 1873	March 6, 1878.
14	Abraham J. Prescott.....	March 18, 1865	March 21, 1874	July 4, 1891.
15	Amos Hadley.....	March 21, 1868	March 21, 1874	
16	Elisha Adams.....	March 21, 1868	Aug. 15, 1880	Aug. 15, 1880.
17	William M. Chase.....	March 20, 1869	March 20, 1875	
	William M. Chase, 2d time..	March 28, 1883	Aug. 3, 1896	
18	Henry J. Crippen.....	Aug. 26, 1871	March 31, 1888	Dec. 24, 1893.
19	Albert H. Crosby.....	March 22, 1873	March 18, 1876	Sept. 5, 1886.
20	Oliver Pillsbury.....	March 22, 1873	Sept. 3, 1881	Feb. 22, 1888.
21	Samuel B. Page.....	March 21, 1874	Sept. 1, 1875	
22	Charles P. Sanborn.....	March 21, 1874	March 24, 1877	
	Charles P. Sanborn, 2d time	March 23, 1878	March 28, 1883	June 3, 1889.
23	Daniel C. Allen.....	March 23, 1874	August, 1876	
24	Warren Clark.....	March 20, 1875	Aug. 7, 1883	
	Warren Clark, 2d time....	March 27, 1886	Nov. 21, 1891	Nov. 21, 1891.
25	Ai B. Thompson.....	March 18, 1876	Feb. 3, 1883	
	Ai B. Thompson, 2d time..	March 28, 1883	March 27, 1886	Sept. 12, 1890.
26	Joseph C. A. Hill.....	March 18, 1876	March 24, 1877	
	Joseph C. A. Hill, 2d time..	Nov. 21, 1881	March 27, 1890	March 14, 1901.
27	Everett L. Conger.....	March 24, 1877	March 23, 1880	
28	Sargent C. Whiteher.....	March 24, 1877	March 23, 1878	Dec. 19, 1882.
29	John H. George.....	March 24, 1877	March 28, 1883	Feb. 6, 1888.
30	George W. Crockett.....	March 23, 1880	March 27, 1886	Jan. 9, 1888.
31	Charles R. Corning.....	July 13, 1881	March 25, 1882	
	Charles R. Corning, 2d time	March, 1884	March 26, 1887	
	Charles R. Corning, 3d time	March 30, 1899		
32	Daniel B. Donovan.....	March 25, 1882	March 27, 1890	Nov. 29, 1898.
33	John C. Thorne.....	Feb. 3, 1883	March 31, 1888	
34	James L. Mason.....	March 27, 1886	March 31, 1892	Dec. 18, 1898.
35	Charles H. Thorndike.....	March 26, 1887	June 9, 1887	
36	Cephas B. Crane.....	June 9, 1887	March 27, 1890	
37	Shadrach C. Morrill.....	March 31, 1888	March 30, 1897	
38	John C. Ordway.....	March 31, 1888	March 30, 1903	
39	Harry P. Dewey.....	April 1, 1890	March 30, 1899	
40	Mary P. Woodworth.....	April 1, 1890	March 30, 1899	
41	William Yeaton.....	April 1, 1890	March 30, 1893	
42	Henry C. Brown.....	March 31, 1892	March 28, 1901	
43	Austin S. Ranney.....	March 31, 1892	April 2, 1898	June 4, 1898.
44	Eliphalet F. Philbrick.....	March 30, 1893	March 30, 1899	
45	Susan J. Woodward.....	Nov. 18, 1895	March 30, 1903	
46	Amos J. Shurtleff.....	Oct. 5, 1896	March 31, 1901	
47	Henry F. Hollis.....	March 30, 1897	April 5, 1900	
48	Willis D. Thompson.....	April 2, 1898	March 31, 1901	
49	John M. Mitchell.....	March 30, 1899		
50	Susan C. Bancroft.....	March 30, 1899		
51	Edward N. Pearson.....	April 5, 1900		
52	Joseph T. Walker.....	March 28, 1901	June, 1902	
53	George M. Kimball.....	March 28, 1901		
54	John Vannevar.....	March 28, 1901		



Of the fifty-four members of the board since its organization, forty-two years ago, so brief is life, twenty-four are already numbered with the dead.

The following is a list of officers of the board and terms of service:

## PRESIDENTS.

NAME.	FROM	TO
<sup>1</sup> Henry E. Parker.....	September 17, 1859.....	March 17, 1862.
<sup>1</sup> Asa Fowler.....	March 17, 1862.....	March 23, 1868.
Joseph B. Walker.....	March 23, 1868.....	March 24, 1870.
<sup>1</sup> Hazen Pickering.....	March 24, 1870.....	March 27, 1871.
<sup>1</sup> Elisha Adams.....	March 27, 1871.....	August 15, 1880.
<sup>1</sup> Oliver Pillsbury.....	August 30, 1880.....	September 3, 1881.
<sup>1</sup> Parsons B. Cogswell.....	March 27, 1882.....	March 30, 1886.
<sup>1</sup> Henry J. Crippen.....	March 30, 1886.....	April 2, 1888.
William M. Chase.....	April 2, 1888.....	April 8, 1895.
<sup>1</sup> Parsons B. Cogswell.....	April 8, 1895.....	October 28, 1895.
John C. Ordway.....	November 18, 1895....	March 29, 1900.
Charles R. Corning.....	April 9, 1900.....	

## SECRETARIES.

Joseph B. Walker.....	September 17, 1859.....	March 18, 1861.
<sup>1</sup> Paltiah Brown.....	March 18, 1861.....	November 4, 1861.
Joseph B. Walker, 2d time....	November 20, 1861....	March 17, 1862.
Samuel C. Eastman.....	March 17, 1862.....	April 2, 1864.
Lyman D. Stevens.....	April 2, 1864.....	March 22, 1865.
S. C. Eastman, 2d time.....	March 22, 1865.....	April 4, 1870.
William M. Chase.....	April 4, 1870.....	March 24, 1873.
<sup>1</sup> Henry J. Crippen.....	March 24, 1873.....	March 20, 1876.
<sup>1</sup> Warren Clark.....	March 20, 1876.....	April 2, 1883.
<sup>1</sup> Daniel B. Donovan.....	April 2, 1883.....	April 7, 1890.
Mary P. Woodworth.....	April 7, 1890.....	March 30, 1899.
Henry F. Hollis.....	April 3, 1899.....	April 5, 1900.
Susan J. Woodward.....	April 9, 1900.....	April 1, 1903.

SUPERINTENDENTS.<sup>2</sup>

Amos Hadley.....	July 10, 1873.....	July 1, 1874.
Daniel C. Allen.....	August 10, 1874.....	December 1, 1881.
<sup>1</sup> Warren Clark.....	March 4, 1882.....	July 6, 1885.
Louis J. Rundlett.....	August 1, 1885.....	

## OFFICERS OF UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT, 1859-1901.

*Moderators.*—Asa Fowler, 1859, '63, '68, '69, '70, '72. Samuel Coffin, 1860. Dudley S. Palmer, 1861. Amos Blanchard, 1861. Henry E. Sawyer, 1862, '64. Thomas P. Treadwell, 1862. P. B. Cogswell, 1863. William E. Chandler, 1863, '64. Charles P. Sanborn, 1865, '73. Anson S. Marshall, 1866. John Kimball, 1867, '76, '77, '79, '80-'88 inclusive. Enoch Gerrish, 1871. George A. Pillsbury, 1873, '74. William M. Chase, 1875. Benjamin E. Badger, 1876. William H. Buntin, 1878. E. H. Woodman, 1889, '90, '91. Charles C. Danforth, 1892-1901 inclusive. James O. Lyford, 1897. Samuel C. Eastman, 1898.

*Clerks.*—Jeremiah S. Noyes, 1859. Stillman Humphrey, 1860-'94 inclusive. Willis D. Thompson, 1895, '96, '97. Louis C. Merrill, 1898-1903 inclusive.

<sup>1</sup> Deceased.

<sup>2</sup> Henry E. Sawyer, principal of the high school, performed the duties of superintendent of schools, in addition to those of instructor, in 1862-'63.

In January, 1860, the board voted that its meetings be held in the city hall instead of at the homes of its members as heretofore.

The following is a list of teachers from 1850 to 1860 :

1850-'51. District No. 1, Eliza Dimond, William F. Harvey. No. 2, Eliza Dimond, George T. Sanborn. No. 3, Anna S. Wingate, Marion R. Robinson, Clara A. Brown, Luke B. Tower. No. 4, Ruth P. Sargent, Albert Abbott. No. 5, N. C. Kempton. No. 6, Sophronia A. Seaver, Elizabeth Hoit. No. 7, Mary J. Morse, B. F. Quimby. No. 8, Adelaide M. Shute, Charles Pike. No. 9, Martha E. Pettengill, Hannah E. Bell, Carlos J. Hawthorne. No. 10, Ann E. Page, Mary W. Chickering, Pamela A. Chapman, Lucretia F. Shute, primary; Mary J. Allison, Elizabeth K. Brown, Clara E. Palmer, immediate; Sarah J. Sanborn, grammar; William F. Goodwin, Elizabeth H. Allison, high. No. 11, Ann Roby, Susan R. Moulton, Eliza J. Knox, Miss G. H. Wadleigh, Mr. T. W. Bruce. No. 12, Mary J. Clifford, Mr. J. S. Chamberlain. No. 13, Frances White, Joseph Clough, Jr. No. 14, Mary E. Emery, Russell Hodgdon. No. 15, Dorothy A. Shepard, Charles Stanyan. No. 16, Harriet E. Chase, Ann C. Watson. No. 17, Harriet C. Smith, Luther J. Fitch.<sup>1</sup> No. 18, Ruth F. Seavey, Nathaniel M. Cook. No. 19, Miss B. C. Tallant, Mr. S. B. Morse. No. 20, Elizabeth K. Brown, Malvina Brown, Mr. J. C. Stone, Charles J. F. Stone. No. 21, Clara F. Potter, N. C. Kempton. No. 22, Mary A. Richardson. No. 23, Nancy A. Smart, Annis E. Gage.

1851-'52. District No. 1, Ruth F. P. Sargent, Isaiah L. Pickard. No. 2, Mary Tenney, Henry B. Leavitt. No. 3, Clara A. Brown, Mary J. Corning, Thomas M. Wyatt, William S. D. Knapp. No. 4, Martha Farnum. No. 5, Mary J. Abbot, James C. Dow. No. 6, Elizabeth D. Hoit, Cyrus Runnels. No. 7, Frances L. K. Babcock, George S. Barton. No. 8, Mary F. Kelley, Nathaniel M. Cook. No. 9, Hannah E. Bell, Martha E. Pettengill, Sarah J. Atwood, Paltiah Brown. No. 10, Ann E. Page, Mary W. Chickering, Pamela A. Chapman, Lucretia F. Shute, Mary J. Wilson, primary; Elizabeth K. Brown, Clara E. Palmer, Susan R. Moulton, intermediate; Sarah J. Sanborn, grammar; William F. Goodwin, Elizabeth H. Allison, high. No. 11, Maria Chandler, Ruth Seavey, Jane Knox, Miss L. F. Wadleigh,<sup>2</sup> William W. Bailey. No. 12, Mary J. Clifford, John B. Putney. No. 13, Clara F. Potter, A. C. Dutton, S. C. Clark. No. 14, Mary Emery, Russell Hodgdon. No. 15, Dorothy A. Shepard, Edward Ransom. No. 16, Mary Kimball. No. 17, Isabella P. Tyler, Mary H. Clough. No. 18, B. Jane Cook, William H. Smart. No. 19, Mary Emery, E. Ransom. No. 20, Mary Brown, Mary B. Fitz, Matilda A. Drown, Enoch H. Pillsbury. No. 21, Mary E. Locke, Joseph H. Sanborn, Henry B. Leavitt. No. 22, Mary A. Richardson, John H. Seavey. No. 23, Ellen M. Allison, J. Scott French.

1852-'53. District No. 1, Sarah F. Tenney, George T. Sanborn. No. 2, Ruth F. P. Sargent, Isaac L. Pickard. No. 3, Clara A. Brown, Julia A. Brown, William K. Rowell, James W. Locke. No. 4, Sarah P. Carter, Jenette C. Morse. No. 5, Sarah J. Davis, A. P. F. Tenney. No. 6, Ellen M. Allison, Cyrus Runnels. No. 7, Harriet M. Bacon, H. Matilda Brooks. No. 8, Melvina Green, Augustus L. Marden. No. 9, Hannah E. Bell, Adaline M. French, Misses J. and S. L. Pickering, Mary J. Corning, Amos S. Alexander. No. 10, Pamela A. Chapman, Lucretia F. Shute, Mary J. Wilson, Mary W. Emery, Sarah E. Atwood, Adaline M. French, primary; Elizabeth K. Brown, Susan R. Moulton, Mary W. Chickering, intermediate; Sarah J. Sanborn, Augusta A. Mixer, Lucia A. Noyes, grammar; Samuel P. Jennison, Lucia A. Noyes, high. No. 11, Maria Chandler, Mrs. M. S. Gaylard,

<sup>1</sup> Luther J. Fitch, generally called "Dr. Fitch," was widely known in Hopkinton and Concord (in which towns he was engaged in teaching for thirty years or more) as a school teacher of the olden time. He died in Hopkinton, where he was a resident, in 1872, aged eighty years.—Lord's History of Hopkinton.

<sup>2</sup> Miss Wadleigh was a native of Sutton. She afterward became noted as a teacher, and for her strenuous efforts for the higher education of young women. At the time of her death, October 27, 1888, and for many years previous, she had been vice-president and professor of ethics in the Normal college in the city of New York.

Mary Tenney, Maria S. Grant, Sarah B. Thomas, John B. Sanborn. No. 12, Mary J. Clifford, J. A. Putney. No. 13, Hannah Emery, T. H. Clark. No. 14, Ann M. Smart, Stephen S. Folsom. No. 15, Elizabeth A. Batchelder, Jacob N. Hoyt. No. 16, Mary Kimball. No. 17, Mary L. B. Drake, Sarah E. P. Charles. No. 18, Cynthia A. Hill, Mary J. Clifford, George S. Barnes. No. 19, Amanda M. Huntoon, George H. Curtis. No. 20, Mary Brown, Matilda A. Drown, Enoch H. Pillsbury. No. 21, Lydia A. Moore, Isaac S. French. No. 22, Eliza J. Grover, N. M. Ambrose. No. 23, Miss L. F. Abbot, Harriet E. Frye.

1853-'54. District No. 1, Elizabeth D. Hoit, George Foss. No. 3, Mary Tenney, Mary E. F. Brett, William K. Rowell, William A. Hazelton. No. 4, Sarah P. Carter, Janette C. Morse. No. 5, Hannah R. Buswell, John E. Abbot. No. 6, Hannah R. Buswell, Elizabeth D. Hoit, Harlan P. Gage. No. 7, Miss E. C. Davis, George Marden. No. 8, Caroline E. Hazeltine, Robert F. Waldron. No. 9, Miss S. L. Pickering, Miss S. A. Healy, Mary J. Corning, Miss E. A. West, William A. Clough. No. 10, Pamela A. Chapman, Lucretia F. Shute, Mary J. Wilson, Mary W. Emery, Adaline M. French, primary; Elizabeth K. Brown, Susan R. Moulton, Mary W. Chickering, Sarah E. Atwood, intermediate; Sarah J. Sanborn, grammar; Samuel P. Jennison, high. No. 11, Louisa Chandler, Miss Tucker, Mary W. Bean, S. T. Bean. No. 12, Ann M. Smart, Mary Pecker, Enoch Jackman, S. Allen Merrill. No. 13, Miss H. J. Melville, Mr. W. A. Wadsworth. No. 14, Miss M. Folsom, Calvin W. Shepard. No. 15, Susan C. Woodman, Mr. Merrill. No. 16, Miss C. E. Goodspeed, Mr. S. M. Emery. No. 17, Eliza A. Smith, Mr. Ela. No. 18, Malvina Green, Mr. Lougee. No. 19, Clara Batchelder, Mr. J. W. Eaton. No. 20, Myra C. McQuesten, Martha Whittemore, Flora M. Morrill, S. F. Batchelder. No. 21, Susan F. Cogswell, George T. Sanborn. No. 22, Miss Jackman, Miss Richardson. No. 23, Sarah J. Davis, Miss H. E. Frye.

1854-'55. District No. 1, Elizabeth D. Hoit, George T. Sanborn. No. 2, S. Lizzie Ellsworth, Charles J. Parker. No. 3, Martha Farnum, Augusta M. Cooper, H. Matilda Brooks. No. 4, Alma J. Teacher, Cyrus Runnels. No. 5, Eliza Rand, Sarah P. Carter. No. 6, Louisa C. Weeks, Mr. J. B. Lake. No. 7, Ann Fletcher, Heber Chase. No. 8, Susan E. Dunklee, Mary E. Rogers. No. 9, William K. Rowell, Josephine Pickering, Miss H. E. Frye, Susan Dunklee, Mary N. Blaisdell, A. C. West, S. L. Pickering, P. J. A. Pitman, Mary J. Corning. No. 10, Lucretia F. Shute, Martha A. Stickney, Myra T. Elliott, Sophronia S. Billings, Sarah S. Davis, A. K. Straw, H. Adelaide Monroe, primary; Mary J. Wilson, Eliza Grover, Susan K. Moulton, A. M. French, Elizabeth S. Goodwin, intermediate; Sarah J. Sanborn, Josephine Pickering, grammar; William W. Bailey, N. F. Carter, Louisa C. Weeks, high. No. 11, Lucia Chandler, L. C. Tucker, Sophronia Billings, Sarah W. Stanton, S. P. Jennison. No. 12, Mrs. E. D. Norris, W. Irving Pond. No. 13, Miss M. G. Burleigh, Charles Smith. No. 14, Clara F. Potter. No. 15, Miss R. M. Allen, Miss M. E. L. Potter. No. 16, Mary Kimball. No. 17, Annie B. Smith, Robert E. Hayward. No. 18, Melvina Green, William Lougee. No. 19, Mary E. Emery, William H. Smart. No. 20, Myra C. McQuestion, Florilla M. Morrill, John A. Putney. No. 21, Miss L. M. Mason. No. 22, Martha J. Richardson. No. 23, Sarah A. Healey, Gilman W. Abbot.

1856-'57. District No. 1, Ruth A. S. Hoyt, A. H. Tilton. No. 2, Louisa J. Runnels, Emma J. Ela. No. 3, Hester J. Melville, Sarah J. Holden, Martha A. Neal. No. 4, Harriet W. Fisk, J. Milton Flint. No. 5, Ellen S. French, Isaac N. Abbott. No. 6, Martha Farnum. No. 7, Sarah A. George, Samuel Roy. No. 8, Mary E. Rogers. Union district, Nos. 9-11, North end, Lucia Chandler, Martha A. Tucker, Angeline P. and Luciette A. Shedd; Central section, E. Frances Ordway, S. L. McCoy, Amanda Webster, Mrs. S. R. Crockett, Phila M. Sanborn, Miss Shaw, Susan R. Moulton, Lizzie J. Goodwin, Myra T. Elliott, Carrie A. George, S. D. Farnsworth, Miss Dunn, Clara Palmer; South section, Clara K. Walker, Albe J. Hall, Martha A. Eaton, Susan E. Dunklee, Ellen M. Hall, Helen M. Allison, Hannah Bell, Sarah J. Griffin, Calista J. Darrah, Orra A. George. No. 12, Lydia K. Potter, William H. Smart. No. 13, Sarah J. Davis, Sarah B. Elliott. No. 14, Lucia M. Sargent, John H. Ballard. No. 15, Jane L. Sherburne, Hattie S. Ed-

munds. No. 16, Miss S. M. Emery. No. 17, Susan D. Morse, William Yeaton. No. 18, Sarah E. Tonkin, Ira A. Chase, William Caldwell. No. 19, Miss M. E. L. Potter, J. W. Fellows. No. 20, Miss A. J. Farnum, Miss E. F. Brett, Susan D. Hazeltine, Sarah Tenney, Clara Whittmore, Samuel F. Batchelder. No. 21, Persis A. Seavey, George H. Chandler, Miss M. E. L. Potter. No. 22, Hannah K. Wales. No. 23, Sarah W. Abbott, James T. Jones.

1857-'58. District No. 1, Mary P. Lamprey, Charles Fisk. No. 2, Emma Jane Ela. No. 3, Sarah J. Holden, Martha A. Neal, Mary E. Rogers. No. 4, Alma J. Farnum. No. 5, Ellen S. French, Isaac N. Abbott. No. 6, Lizzie E. Smart. No. 7, Clara A. Dustin, J. Henry Ballard. No. 8, Mary E. Rogers. Union district, Nos. 9-11, primary, Lucia A. Pope, Mrs. Abbott, Emnie C. Allen, Margaret A. Houston, Lydia E. Tonkin, E. Frances Ordway, Lucretia F. Shute, Mrs. M. D. Weeks, Mrs. S. R. Crockett, Sarah A. Sanderson, Lucia Chandler, Sarah A. George; intermediate, Martha A. Eaton, Martha Garvin, Annie T. Marsh, Myra T. Elliott, Elizabeth J. Goodwin, Susan R. Moulton, Orra A. George; grammar, Hattie S. Edmunds, Carrie A. George, Elizabeth Shannon, James W. Webster, Benjamin L. Pease; high school, Henry E. Sawyer, Miss E. A. Dunn, Clara Palmer. No. 12, Sarah E. Upham, J. Eastman Pecker. No. 13, Abby H. Winslow, Daniel Ham, J. M. Sanborn. No. 14, Rebecca P. Chase, Daniel K. Richardson. No. 15, Mary M. Gilman, Kate C. Kimball. No. 17, Ann N. Smart, Anglia C. Hawthorne. No. 18, Sarah J. Fuller, Henry M. Caldwell. No. 19, Miss M. E. L. Potter, J. B. Stevens. No. 20, Ellen M. Fisk, Agnes A. Lecka, Sarah J. Davis, John E. Abbot. No. 21, Persis A. Seavey, Albert L. Smith. No. 22, Hannah K. Wales. No. 23, Emma S. Cushing, A. B. Johnson.

1858-'59. District No. 1, Louisa J. Runnels, Nathan C. Kempton. No. 2, Helen M. Putney, Persis A. Seavey. No. 3, Sarah J. Davis, S. Frances Moore, Helen M. Putney, Mary C. Carter. No. 4, Alma J. Farnum, Granville Yager. No. 5, Sarah J. French, Walter S. Couch. No. 6, Louisa C. Weeks. No. 7, Mary F. Stevens, Anglia C. Hawthorne. No. 8, S. Roxanna Gay. Union district, Nos. 9-11, Annie M. Moulton, Mary F. Gibson, Sarah A. Sanderson, Mary Noyes, Mrs. S. R. Crockett, Mrs. M. D. Weeks, Myra C. McQuestion, Laura Chase, Eliza Frances Ordway, Sarah A. George, Lydia E. Tonkin, Emma C. Allen, Margaret A. Houston, A. L. R. Hall, Mary W. Chickering, M. E. Prescott, Orra A. George, M. Anna Prescott, Annie C. Watson, Hattie S. Edmunds, Lizzie J. Goodwin, Annie L. March, Sarah Sanborn, Hannah E. Bell, Mary A. Eaton, L. M. Huntoon, James W. Webster, Elsie K. Sargent, Carrie A. George, Esta O. Merrill, Paltiah Brown, Mary W. Chickering, Henry E. Sawyer, Augusta P. Salter, Harriette Carter, Mary A. Currier.

1859-'60. District No. 1, Arvilla E. Wilder, Edward H. Peabody. No. 2, Ellen M. Fisk, Frank W. Morgan. No. 3, Addie M. Davis, Mary C. Carter. No. 4, Annette N. Patterson, Granville Yager. No. 5, Sarah M. Tilton, Anna S. Gay. No. 6, Lizzie E. Smart. No. 7, Mary F. Stevens, Sophronia Webster. No. 8, Anna S. Gay. Union district, high school, Henry E. Sawyer, Mary A. Currier, Harriette Carter; grammar schools, Carrie A. George, Paltiah Brown, Mary W. Chickering, James W. Webster; intermediate, Orra A. George, M. A. Prescott, H. S. Edmunds, E. J. Goodwin, M. A. Eaton, Myra T. Elliott, L. E. Tonkin; primary, Annie M. Moulton, E. S. Tilden, Mrs. S. R. Crockett, B. A. Currier, E. F. Ordway, M. W. Chickering, Ada Monroe, Laura Chase, Emma C. Allen, Mrs. C. S. Adams, M. E. Prescott, S. A. Gerrish, Margaret A. Houston, Sarah J. Carter. No. 12, Abby K. Winslow, J. E. Ayers. No. 13, Mary Frank Eastman. No. 14, Susan B. Smart, J. H. Ballard. No. 15, Kate C. Kimball, Alvah K. Potter. No. 16, Miss M. C. Davis. No. 18, Persis A. Seavey. No. 19, Hester Melville. No. 20, Miss L. A. C. Bean, A. M. Chase, Abbie B. Scales, Richard F. Morgan. No. 21, Augusta Lock, J. P. Abbott. No. 22, Anna M. Ames, E. S. Wales. No. 23, Anna E. C. Watson, Lydia C. Johnson. No. 24, Angelia C. Hawthorne, M. C. Davis.

Writing schools, generally kept in the winter by itinerating teachers, began to flourish soon after the Revolutionary War. Pupils were

required to provide themselves with stationery and lights. Candles were generally used, and pupils vied with one another in the display of candle-sticks of curious designs of wood or metal, while some brought "small pumpkins or turnips hollowed out for the purpose." The master gave instruction in the making and mending of quill pens, and set the copies in blank books or on slips of paper; flourishes with the pen were considered evidence of proficiency, and looked upon with more favor at that time than in later years. The names of a few of the earlier teachers have been preserved. Samuel Crafts opened a school in 1794, which was continued for some years, advertising twelve lessons of three hours each, two dollars and fifty cents for masters and two dollars for misses. John Towne, of Croydon, was a famous teacher who began a school here in April, 1810, requesting applicants to register at Joshua Abbot's, who lived on the site now occupied by the North church. John Smith, the "ubiquitous," kept school here in 1820, introducing "Rand's running-hand system of Penmanship"; twenty lessons three dollars; register at the Franklin Bookstore. A. H. Wheeler opened a school in December, 1823, over the store of O. P. Eaton, and an evening school over the store of A. Evans, "where penmanship will be taught in all the various branches." Wheeler conducted similar schools in Hopkinton, Dunbarton, and Bow at the same time. Allison Wrixford, of Boston, whose writing-books were sold here as early as 1810, came to Concord in 1831, announcing himself as the "veteran chirographer, who, by long practice and peculiar aptitude has possessed himself of the secret of successful instruction, by seizing those happy moments, when the attention of pupils can be caught and successfully employed." He taught in Concord and vicinity for several years, marrying, in 1834, Mrs. Mary Greeley of Hopkinton. He died in the latter town ten years later, aged sixty-four. Concord papers speak of him as being "the first in his profession in the United States, and known in all New England and many of the Middle and Southern states as an elegant penman, an accomplished gentleman, and a popular and successful teacher." N. D. Gould taught music and penmanship in 1834. Moses French was another writing-master, who kept a school in the court house in 1836,—“Pen-making taught in one hour perfectly.” Miss Mary Parker kept a writing school over the Baptist vestry, in 1838-'39. C. C. Hodgdon taught penmanship from 1837 to 1841; his school was held in the court house first, and afterwards in the Bell schoolhouse; 5 p. m. for ladies and 8 p. m. for gentlemen; "He who in writing would excel, must first with Hodgdon use the quill." It is safe to presume that his penmanship must have been as good as his poetry. In 1839 the town appropriated

one hundred dollars for a free writing school, the money to be divided among the several districts. The first term was opened in the school-house in the center district. The teacher furnished stationery at cost. A smaller appropriation was made in 1840-'41, when considerable opposition arising on account of the expense, the school was discontinued. Hodgdon is thought to have been one of the teachers employed. John S. Foster was another writing-master in 1844-'45; Reuben Mason in 1850, and H. Jones and L. V. Newell in 1855. From 1840 to 1860 writing schools were quite numerous. Jason A. Phillips, of Wentworth, was a teacher here for many years, and a part of the time was engrossing clerk for the legislature, at its summer sessions. After the last-mentioned year, more attention was given to penmanship in the public schools, and the demand for special teachers gradually diminished until in later years it has been confined almost wholly to commercial colleges.

Spelling was looked upon as not only one of the leading branches of study, but as one of the most pleasing diversions of school life in those early years which our fathers were accustomed to look back upon with so much of reverence and tender memory. It was customary for a great many years, in addition to one or two daily recitations, to devote at least one *evening* in a week to this occupation; and the first school report—printed seventy-five years ago—makes appreciative acknowledgment of the fact that in some of the districts “*Two* evenings in each week have been devoted to spelling, with gratuitous instruction by the teacher.” No wonder that our fathers and mothers were proficient, as those of us who, when children, often tried to spell them down, can bear witness. The old method of teaching spelling orally, with promotions to the head of the class and an avoidance of the other and “less honorable extremity,” gave to the subject all the fascination of a game of chance. It aroused an ambition to excel. A spelling-match was generally the feature of greatest interest at the close of each term, when the parents, the minister, and other interested friends were likely to be present. Two of the best spellers were allowed to choose sides, drawing, alternately, from the other pupils according to their proficiency, until all had been called to take part on one side or the other, and the whole school formed in two divisions on opposite sides. The words were then given out by the teacher, each side spelling by turn, and each pupil who missed a word dropped out of the ranks and passed to his seat, until the last on one side had disappeared, when those of the other side were declared victors amid great clapping of hands. Sometimes prizes were given the best speller, suitably inscribed, and some of these simple trophies are still preserved.

A teachers' association was organized in 1860,—the first of its kind,—for the mutual improvement of its members in whatever pertained to their vocation. Frequent meetings were held for consultation, and by discussion, friendly criticisms, lectures, counsel from the committee and others interested in education, many errors in teaching were pointed out and useful suggestions offered. The association flourished for several years, proving a valuable aid to teachers and of much benefit in promoting the prosperity of the schools.

The first class that completed the regular four years' course of study in the high school graduated at the close of the spring term of 1860. It consisted of twelve young ladies, as follows: Mary Hacket Brown,<sup>1</sup> Sarah Elizabeth Brown,<sup>1</sup> Arabella Maria Clement,<sup>1</sup> Elvira Sargent Coffin,<sup>1</sup> Sarah Eastman Coffin, Mary Isabella Greeley, Sarah Jane Leaver, Anne Avery McFarland, Sarah Frances Sanborn, Anna Eliza Shute, Josephine Tilton, Charlotte Augusta Woolson.

In 1860-'61 schools were kept in twenty-three districts,—one high, three grammar, six intermediate, twelve primary, and one mixed school were kept in Union district, about thirty weeks, while the schools in the other districts were in session about half of the year in two terms, summer and winter, of about the same length. Teachers were still poorly paid; the average salary of males was only thirty dollars per month, while female teachers in the outside districts averaged about fifteen dollars per month with board, and in Union district about five dollars per week. Of the whole number of pupils enrolled during the year, two thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven, nearly nineteen hundred belonged in the central districts, with an average attendance in the latter of between eleven and twelve hundred. Two new schoolhouses were built in the fall of 1861 in districts Nos. 8 and 12, at a cost of five and nine hundred dollars respectively. This year and the next two following were saddened by the events of the Civil War. The Reverend Henry E. Parker, president of the school board, was serving as chaplain of the Second New Hampshire regiment, and many former members of the schools were in the ranks of the nation's defenders. Among these well-remembered schoolmates were Major George H. Thompson, Fifth United States volunteers, whose home was in the large brick house just south of the railroad bridge, near the gas works; he received special mention for gallantry in battle, and was rapidly promoted, but was twice severely wounded,—first at Front Royal, Va., in 1862, and again at Kelly's Ford, in 1863, from which he never fully recovered, and died on board the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, near Panama, May 2, 1868; Major George H. Chandler, of the Ninth

<sup>1</sup> Deceased.